nited States.

Mr. FAULKNER presented similar resolution

Military Affairs.

The last-named gentleman presented other resolves of the legislature of Virginia on different subjects; which were appropriately referred. DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentncky, from the Committe of Elections, to which was referred the memorial of William Carr Lane, contesting the seat of Jose Manuel Gallegos as a delegate on the floor of the House from the Territory of New Mexico, made a report thereon. The ground of the contestant was that gross frauds had been committed, and that after the returns were made, according to law, legal votes were miscounted. The committee has ascertained that the majority of votes received by Mr. Gallegos over Mr. Lane is seven hundred and eight. The report, therefore, concludes with a resolution that (in the unanimous opinion of the committee) Mr. Gallegos is entitled to a seat as a delegate from the Territory of New Mexico for the thirty-third Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. The SPEAKER laid before the House a con munication from the Secretary of the Treasury, conveying information relative to the amounts expended for certain custom houses.

Also from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of clerks in that department; information a list of clerks in that department; information that the secretary of War, transmitting a list of clerks in that department; information which the secretary of Transmitting Creater and

a list of clerks in that department; information relative to the survey of Twelve Mile Creek; and a list of contracts made during the year 18153.

Also from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting three hundred copies of the Navy Register.

The communications were severally laid on table, and ordered to be printed.

WISCONSIN LAND BILL. On motion the further consideration of the Wisconsin railroad bill was postponed until Tuesday

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. METOMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect—that the select committee heretofore appointed to inquire into the propriety of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the mode of electing the President and Vice President, be instructed further to inquire into the expediency of limiting the term of service of the President to one term, and ma-

king him thereafter ineligible.
Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, objected to the intro SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. DISNEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill confirmatory of certain school selections; the object, as he explained, being to secure to certain States the sixteenth sections of which they are now deprived, for school purposes, or to select lands in lieu thereof, in certain cases. There are sixteen or treated.

of which they are now deprived, for school purposes, or to select lands in lieu thereof, in certain cases. There are sixteen or twenty cases now pending, and this measure was designed to provide a remedy. He had been instructed to move that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. LETCHER opposed the motion, and alluded to the fact that, during the first session of the last Congress, the Committee on Public Landshad, by insisting on putting bills on their passage directly they were reported, dammed up the other business of the House, to the detriment of the other committees. He trusted the House would not tolerate such proceedings now, nor give the Committee on Public Lands a preference over other committees. The bill ought to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and he made that motion accordingly.

Mr. DEAN said that the bill proposed to dispose of only two thousand acres of land for school purposes; but still he thought the House should, in self-defence, considering the course pursued by the committee heretofore, send the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. DISNEY, in reply to Mr. LETCHER, asked whether the attention to business by the Committee on Public Lands was so utterly violative of the rule of the House for business, and so great a departure from his own usage and practice, that he must object to the preparts made by that

of the rule of the House for business, and so great a departure from his own usage and practice, that he must object to the reports made by that committee in obedience to the order of the House. Was it the contrast furnished by the committee which treads on the toes of the gentleman? The gentleman from New York (Mr. DEAN) took up the song and re-echoed the strain. He talked about no business being done, because the Committee or Public Lands had occupied the attention of the House. What did the gentleman call business? Was it a discussion between the hards and the softs? Was that business? The Committee on Public Lands had endeavored, and would continue to endeavor, to discharge their would continue to endeavor, to discharge their duties intelligently. Did the gentleman from Virginia want the old rule of fifteen days notice. or were the facts so simple that he could not understand them? The bill only relates to fractional townships, and involves but two thousand acres of land for the use of the northwestern States. If

amount to more than all the land is worth.

Mr. LETCHER replied to Mr. Disagr. He took it for granted that his attention to business in committee and in the House would compare fa-

took it for granted that his attention to business in committee and in the House would compare favorably with that of the gentleman himself.

Mr. DISNEY. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. LETCHER resumed. Look at the matter as it was presented during the first session of the last Congress, and let us see whether the Committee on Public Lands are entitled to compliments. The House were engaged for months considering matters of this sort, and now, as then, at the latter end of February, they are beginning to act on bills directly after they are reported, without giving the House an opportunity for examination. Why are not the reports from that committee brought in and presented as reports from other committees are, and referred for investigation? A course similar to that now urged was heretofore pressed, and resulted in the passage of the Arkansas and Missouri railroad bills. If this course shall be carried out, where will it end? Yesterday, the same gentleman reported a bill giving lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. This now lies over until Tuesday; but this morning, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Disney) came forward with a school land bill, and an hour has already been consumed upon that subject, and already been consumed upon that subject, and more time will be occupied to morrow. And the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Cons.) of the same committee, will come forward with an armful of

ommittee, will come forward with an armitul of similar measures. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBB said that, on an examination of the calendar, it would be found that more bills had been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, from the Committee on Public Lands, that from any other committee of Mr. LETCHER replied that the Committee on

Public Lands has no right superior to that eccord

Public Lands has no right superior to that eccorded to the other committees.

Mr. COBB said he spoke of bills referred.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that members of the Committee on Public Lands, one after another, get the floor, and make their reports. Going up stairs, yesterday, to see how many applications for railroads there were, he discovered that one hundred and seven for this purpose are entered on the docket. Suppose one of these bills shall come in every morning, in the name of God, when will the matter end?

will the matter end?

Mr. HENN said that a great many of these applications were for the same road. He had himself presented twenty of them for one road.

Mr. LETCHER remarked that his friend from

Mr. LETCHER remarked that his friend from
Alabama (Mr. Cohn) had "acknowledged the
corn" to five of those bills. How many other gentlemen have, he did not know.

Mr. COBB. I have reported five, and have more [Laughter] WENTWORTH said that Illinois had not for any grants for railroads, and would

Mr. LETCHER replied that Illinois ought not to ask for any, considering she got two millions and a half acres a year ago. [Laughter.] All he asked was that all the committees shall be placed

on the same footing.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar—Mr. MIDDLE-swarm in the chair—and when the committee rose, four Senate and ten House bills were passed. MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. APPLETON presented the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, against the re-peal of the Missouri compromise. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF GENERAL ARMSTRONG. Mr. CHURCHWELL said: It was a melan Mr. CHURCH WELL said: It was a melancholy duty to announce the death of any one, but more
particularly that of a bosom friend. With the going down of yesterday's sun, the spirit of a noble
American putriot departed. General ROBERT ARMSTRONO is no more. In 1791 he first saw the light,
thus making the number of his years sixty-three.
"He has gone to the grave, and we need not deplers him."

those noble qualities which adorn the Irish heart. He was a true man, in every sense of the word; and if he had the privilege and honor of writing his epitaph, he would place on his tomb the words: "Here lies a true man." He was emphatically the body-guard of Andrew Jackson. In the distribution of the trophies, of honors, and of fame, which a gallant and a grateful people tendered to General Jackson for his noble and gallant deeds, General Jackson for his noble and gallant deeds, he reserved the pistols, and a sword, with which he defended his own country, to bequeath them to the hands of Robert Armstrong. In the will, which is recorded in the State of Tennessee, General Jackson said: "For meritorious conduct, and gallant service, he bequeathed the sword to General Robert Armstrong, feeling confident it would always be drawn and never sheathed in defence of his country."

always be drawn and never sheathed in defence of his country."

But he did not propose to go into a history of this distinguished individual. He is gone, and history will record his fame. He had felt constrained to offer this humble tribute to his memory, having been his bosom friend, and known him long and well. He was born in Abingdon, Virginia, and emigrated to his [Mr. Churchwell.'s] native country, know in Tennusser where he resided emigrated to his [Mr. Churchwell's] native county, Knox, in Tennessee, where he resided many years, and drew around him many friends. He then went to Little Tennessee, near the Hermitage. Whenever called on to defend his country, he was always ready. He moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn until Monday, in order that members of the House may attend his funeral.

Mr. EWING seconded the motion, and passed a glaving selection on the character of the deceased.

Mr. EWING seconded the motion, and passed a glowing eulogy on the character of the deceased, with whom he was on terms of close friendship and confidence. Whether the House should adjourn over or not, he should teel it his duty to follow in the funeral train of those who mourn the death of this honest patriot and man.

Mr. McMULLEN said the history of Robert

Armstrong is written in the history of Kobert Armstrong is written in the history of this country. Deplored as his death will be in Tennessee, his death will be deplored and mourned as deeply as the country of his native State as in any other portion of this great country. This county he (Mr. McM.) had the honor to represent on this door. It might well be said of him, he was a man of honesty and truth, a patriot, a hero, and statesman. He has gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," leaving a character as pure and spotless as any man who has preceded him in the awful solemnities of death The motion was agreed to, and the House ad-

MARRIED

At Fairfield, on the evening of the 9th instant, by Rey. M. D. Hoog, D. M. BERNARD, Esq., of Petersburg Miss ANN E. OVERTON, daughter of WM. G. OVERTON, E of Hanover county, Virginia.

On the 17th instant, ANN CATHARINE, youngest cheff. W. and MARGARET E. ECKLOFF, syed 13 months a

On the 22d instant, after a long illness, Mr. FREDERICK On Thursday evening, the 23d instant, at his residence in this city, General ROBERT ARMSTRONG, proprietor of the Washington Union, aged about 64 years. He died of congestion of the brain, and had been confined at home come ten or twelve days. He leaves a large family of six or seven children, and a wide circle of attached friends, to At Georgetown, on the 21st inst., Mrs. SARAH COOPER, ged 78 years.

soldiers of the war of 1812, now in this city, whether residents or visitors, are requested to assemble at the City Hall, on Saturday evening, February 25th, at 7 o'clock, p.m., to make suitable arrangements for paying respect to the remains of General Robert Armstrone, whose funeral will take place on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. Feb 25 AF Funeral of General Armstrong.-The

& Benefit and last appearance of Miss DAYENPORT.—To-night Miss Davenport will appear in com-edy and tragedy at the Variete, and has selected "Evad-ne, or the Statuc," and the new play of "Masks and Faces," She will be ably supported by Mr. Goodall, and the entire excellent company of the Variete. Feb. 25.

The Rev. Mr. Creamer, Presbyterian City Missionary, will preach in the half of the Union Entire-House, First ward, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. Feb 25

43 A Sermon to Young Men will be de-livered in the First Preebyterian church. 41/4 street, by the pastor, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 71/6 o'clock. "Subject: "The effect of imitation on the formation o character." Feb 25 45 F Street Presbyterian Church.—The twelfth anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society of the F street Presbyterian Church, will be celebrated in the church to-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Garley, pastor elect of the church the Rev. Breen, Sunderland, and the Hon. S.

The public are invited to attend. Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Eighth street, between H and I.—The pastor, Rev. Ja I. Duncan, will preach in this church to-morrow, (1 ath.) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Feb 25

The Rev. Alexander Duncanson, the pastor of this church will preach as usual to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and a 314 o'clock, p. m.

Elihu Burlitt, the learned blacksmith, is expected to speak at the above-named church at 7 o'clock, p. m. Congregational Church on 5th st.

13 Mezzograph Likenesses.—This new art of portrait taking, lately introduced by Mr. Whitchurst, is acknowledged by all to surpass anything yet offered to the public as a substitute for ivory miniatures. It is purely an American invention, and should be patronized by all patrons of the fine arts. While it possesses all the truthfulness of the daguerreotype, the clearness of the finest steel engraving, and surpasses, when colored, the ivory miniature in the imitation of nature, and is quite as durable, at a much less expense.

miniature in the imitation of nature, and is quite as durable, at a much less expense.

Mr. Whitehurst hiss some beautiful specimens on exhibition at his gallery in this city, and is furnishing them, uncolored, at about the cost of the finest daguerrectypes. Though the chief excellency of this art is the facility with which they can be multiplied, as many hundreds or thousands can be made from a single sitting, with all the correctness of the original.

in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or mustachios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, and in five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using GILMAN'S DYE.—Norfolk Herald. For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,

DE QUINCEY'S LETTERS TO Young Man.—Letters to a Young Man and other Papers, by Thomas De Quincey, Author of Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, &c.

Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Feb 25

Bookstore, near 9th street.

Washington City

DOUNTY LAND, PENSION, EXTRA B Pay, and Real Estate Agency.—The under-signed having been for several years connected with the Bounty Land and Extra Pay Departents, would most respectfully inform you that has opened in this city an Agency Office for

ngains the government, before Congress and the several departments; procures Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra and Arrearages of Pay.

He will also attend to the Collection of Debts, Buying and Selling of Real Estate, Renting of Houses, and any other business that may be enterested to him.

All communications addressed to him at this place will be promptly attended to. Charges molace will be promptly attended to. LARNER. REFER TO HON. John Bell, United States Sena-or from Tennessee; Hon. John B. Thompson. United States Senator from Kentucky; Richard Wallach, esq., late United States Marshal for the District of Columbia; Hon. William C. Dawson, United States Senator from Georgia; Hon. John W. Maury, Mayor of Washington city, District of Columbia; Jacob Gideon, esq., of Washington city, District of Columbia. Feb 25-31SW&F

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DOCTOR HUNTER will be happy to see his former patients, and others who desire his professional assistance in cases of consumption, bronchitis, and asthma, on Monday and Tuesday next, February 26 and 27, over Mrs. Voss's Jewelry Store, between Twelth and Thirteenth streets. His system of treating the above diseases has been attended with the most beneficial remands as manufactured. alts, as many can testify in this and other cities.
ust published, "A Practical Treatise on the results, as many can testify in this and other cities.

Just published, "A Practical Treatise on the
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," by Doctor
Robert Hunter, To be had of all booksellers.
Feb 24—d3t

WEDDING-CAKE HOXES, OF SE-veral styles, just received and for sale by the dozen or hundred, at W. C. ZANTZINGERS, Stationer's Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel. Feb 21-3if

Washington Sentinel

WM M OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. **FEBRUARY 25, 1854** 

DEATH OF GEN. ROBT. ARMSTRONG It is with great pain that we have to announce the death of General Robert Armstrong, who died at his residence in this city, in the 64th at seven o'clock, of congestion of the brain. past, and it was his intention to have made, in to its restoration, by separating himself from the cares and anxieties attending his business in Washington, and by enjoying the society of his said. old friends at home. But, before he could carry that intention into effect, he was summone wail the loss of a kind and gentle parent, and a wide circle of friends to mourn the loss of friend who was true, firm, and reliable.

General Armstrong was born at Abingdon n the county of Washington, Virginia. At an neighborhood of Knoxville, Tennessee, and afunteer artillery during the Creek war. In this service, he distinguished himself for coolness and courage-especially at the battle of Enotochopko creek, on the 24th of January, 1814 where his company, animated by his example, arrested a sudden and formidable attack of the Indians: and, according to the testimony of General Jackson himself, saved the army, which had been thrown into confusion. A this battle, he received a rifle-ball in his side, and fell by the gun he commanded. He was reported mortally wounded. The ball could not be extracted, and the wound it inflicted was felt at times, most severely, even to the end

of his life. The qualities which General Armstrong ex hibited during the Creek war won for him the warm and lasting friendship of General Jackson. He became a member of the military family of General Jackson, and served as his aid at the memorable battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. After the conclusion of peace, he retired to private life until 1836, when he was made brigadier general of the mounted volunteers of Tennessee, raised for the Seminole war, and commanded in the battle of Wahoo swamp, which was a severe conflict, lasting during several days, and ended in the route of the Indians. This campaign

closed his military career. For many years General Armstrong was post confidence and friendship. When Mr. Polk of the duties of that office when the Mexican war broke out. He returned immediately to lest : but from some cause or othe

his post at Liverpool. In 1851, General Armstrong, with Major Washington Union from Thomas Ritchie, esq., whose name is familiar in every portion of the Union, as well for the many virtues which by the House of Representatives in 1820. vices he has rendered his country by upholding with inflexible firmness the true principles of the Constitution. Not very long afterwards, General Armstrong purchased Major Donelson's interest in the Union, and from that time until his death he was the sole proprietor of that journal.

We knew General Armstrong well. He was a kind, brave mans a firm, devoted friend; and an earnest and faithful patriot. He passed through a rough school; he saw many trials and encountered many perils; yet he rarely al- But, when the vote on the bill was taken, the luded to these things even in private conversation, because modesty was as conspicuous in striction on the Territories, voted against the his character as firmness and courage. He adoption of the bill. Does not this show, even died with the warm regards of those who knew to men who have lost their memory, where that him best, after having done and suffered much, in the service of his country, as the following proceedings, which we have just received from to the ashes of the good, kind, brave old man.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO GENERAL ARMemployed in the Union establishment, deeming it proper that they should give some expression of their feelings upon the occasion of the deatl of their much-respected head, General Robert Armstrong, assembled at the office for that purpose; when, after a statement of the object of the meeting by Mr. E. B. Robinson, accom panied by some appropriate remarks upon the character of the deceased, Mr. A. B. Claxton, the foreman, was called to the chair, and Mr.

Gregory appointed secretary.

Mr. Robinson then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted Whereas He in whose hands are the issues of whereas He in whose hands are the issues of life and death has, in his wisdom, removed from earth a man whom we esteemed, and whose char-acter was a brilliant embodiment of all that was noble and great, and worthy of imitation by the

rising generation; as a testimony of our respect for the deceased, therefore

Resolved. That in the death of General Robei Armstrong we feel that we have lost a friend, whose generous impulses for our welfare have

whose generous impuses for our weffare have endeared him to us.

Resolved, That we cordially tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence, hoping that 
the connexion of his name, honorable as it is. the connexion of his name, honorable as it is, with the honor and glory of his country, will tend in some degree, to assuage their sad affliction.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of General Robert Armstrong in a body, as a last token of respect for one whom we have ever found a constant friend and a just and honest man.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and furnished to the family of the deceased, as a sincere token of our respect for his memory, and our sympathy for them under their irreparable loss.

After appropriate remarks by the chairman, and by Mr. Holland, upon the character of the deceased, and the high esteem in which he was held, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the gentlemen employed in the Union office will, as a mark of respect, wear crape upon the left arm at the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A. B. CLAXTON, Chair

GEORGE GREGORY, Secretary. It is said that Miss Julia Dean has refu 00 engagement to go to California, but dettered with any engagement whatever THE SEBRASKA BILL.

We have already said much touching the Ne-braska bill which is now pending before the two houses of Congress. But the passage of that bill is a matter of vital importance, because it is absolutely necessary to insure peace and tranquillity in the future, by returning, under the guidance of the non-intervention principle of 1850, to the true reading of the Con-

The subject being one of such grave importance, whilst the facts with regard to it reach year of his age, on Thursday, the 23d instant, riod, that a daily journal cannot present the whole argument, set forth the truth of history, His health had not been good for some months | refute bad reasoning, and correct misstatements, at once. Hence we do not feel that we will a short time, a visit to Tennessee, with a view weary our readers by touching on the prominent points of the Nebraska discussion, al-

The Nebraska bill proposes the repeal of the 8th clause of the Missouri compromise of 1820. hence forever, leaving a devoted family to be- as it is called, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the principle of congressional nonwhenever we have spoken, and when we speak terwards revisited Abingdon, where he spent course the 8th section of the act approved some time at school. When he returned to March 6, 1820, preparatory to the admission Tennessee, and before he was twenty years of of Missouri into the Union; for that is the age, he joined General Jackson, and command- only clause of that act which any one contends ed, as Lieutenant, a company of Tennessee vol- has any practical existence now, and the only one which the Nebraska bill undertakes to repeal.

We feel a double interest in the Nebrasks bill. We feel an interest in it as patriots who earnestly wish to see the practice of the government conform to the true principles of the Constitution; and we feel an interest in it because we advocated from the beginning the insertion of a clause in the Nebraska bill repealing the eighth section of the Missouri compromise Such a clause has been inserted, and we will labor unceasingly, and use every honorable means to sustain that clause; for it is the clause on which every abolition and freesoil attack have concentrated their forces.

We have already said, in former articles, that there was no compromise in 1820; that the enactment which is now set up as a sacred stipulation was trampled under foot in less than a twelve months after it passed the two houses of Congress; and we have exposed the asser tions that Mr. Clay was the author of that pre tended compromise, and that it was a southern measure. We will recapitulate briefly our re marks on these points. There was no compromise in 1820, because

there were no parties which could enter into compromise. It was proposed to pass a law which would empower the Territory of Missouri to form a State constitution and enter the confederacy. When that proposition came before naster at Nashville, enjoying the confidence the House of Representatives in 1820, antiand friendship of General Jackson, who be- slavery fanaticism insisted that slavery should queathed him his sword in testimony of that be prohibited in the State to be admitted. The whole south opposed the restriction. Mr. came into power, he received the appointment Clay, then speaker of the House, made a speech of consul to Liverpool, and was in the discharge of four hours against it. But yet it is now pretended that Mr. Clay and the south were in favor of that restriction. The pretension is the United States with the intention, as we a false pretence. The entire south desired that have been informed, of taking part in that con- Missouri should be admitted without trammel terous, and absurd to the uttermost degree, to believe that the south could have occupied any A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, purchased the other position? The south did not occupy any other position. This is a historical fact: but, nevertheless, the restriction was imposed adorn his private life as for the eminent ser- It was, however, removed in the Senate, but another feature was engrafted on the House bill, on the motion of a senator from Illinois, which required that slavery should be forever prohibited north of 36° 30' north latitude. This feature was also distasteful to southern senators, but not so distasteful as the restriction on the State of Missouri. By a strong vote of of those who adhere to the restrictive clause of northern senators, it was fixed in the bill; and it as a compact. He gives a brief but lucid then the southern senators had no other alternative but to defeat the admission of Missouri untrammelled, or sustain the bill as amended. northern senators who had voted for the re-

restriction came from? But the restriction was finally adopted by southern votes, they say. Does that prove any those in his employment, will testify. Peace thing? Does it prove anything touching the present controversy, which the foes of the Nebraska bill can avail themselves of? We humbly think not. The southern senators and representatives submitted to what they could not avoid; they submitted to what they had battled most manfully against, and aided in perfecting a bill on which a most obnoxious feature had been engrafted by the anti-slavery sentiment. That is all; and, being youthful, we would ask our venerable friends of the National Intelligencer if they can make more of it than that?

Bear in mind that during all this time there was no party to make a contract. But when sion, she did all she could do to make a compact. She framed a constitution in obedience to the act of the 6th of March, 1820 : but the anti-slavery majority which had attempted to force a bitter requirement on het. refused admission. Was there any compromise then? We say there was none. But if the act of the 6th of March was a compromise. was not that compromise abrogated then and there? Most certainly. Who abrogated it? The south? The records say no. Who abrogated it, then? The north? The records say

When these transactions were enacted, there was a crying necessity to do something; or, to speak more properly, that something should Mr. Clay came forward with his Missouri comthis compromise, which bears date of the year 1821, not of the year 1820, Missouri was admitted into the Union.

But Mr. Clay's compromise of 1821 exhausted itself when Missouri was admitted, It had no further, no ulterior action or operation. It the last two weeks with such br hence his great name has become connected quin."

with the antecedent legislation, with which he had nothing to do, as we have already shown

to every candid and unbiassed mind. But we have already proved by citations from the record that Mr. Clay had nothing to do with the Missouri restriction of 1820, which he is so often represented to have been the father of: and we think we have also proved that the act of 1820 and the act of 1821 are entirely separate and distinct things, even to our friends of the National Intelligencer, who have very wisely narrowed down their controversy (a back so far and stretch over such a long pe- friendly one, we are sure) to a very unimportant if not imperceptible point - one so small that our dull vision can scarcely perceive it, after contemplating the broad basis which that journal first assumed.

But, in passing, we beg to submit in the form of questions views which were submitted in the though we may repeat what we have already House of Representatives a few days ago by a distinguished whig from Georgia. We cannot quote his words but we remember the substance of them; that is all the same to him, to us, and to the public. If the 8th section of the Missouri act of 1820 was a compact, who were intervention adopted in 1850 by Congress, and the parties to it? It takes two to make a barsanctioned by the national conventions of the gain; there were no two parties here. But two great parties of the country in 1852. But supposing there were two parties capable of contracting, did not the north, which forced the early age he removed with his parents to the now, of the Missouri compromise of 1820 in compact on Missouri, repudiate it? Yes; by connexion with the Nebraska bill, we mean of refusing Missouri admittance into the Union under it.

But how could Missouri enter into a compact having relation to territory beyond her borders? How could she consent in 1820 or 1821 to restrictions on the territory not included within her borders? How could Missouri become party to the line of 36° 30'? These questions we cannot answer, and we do not believe that any man can. We might pursue this theme much further, for the manifold follies which have been committed, and the multifarious misstatements which have been made, would enable us to outspeak the forty days and forty nights of the flood. But there is an Arabian adage which says that speech is of silver, but silence is of gold: so that we will be silent for this one day at least.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, two private bills were passed. The Committee on Indian Affairs made a report, exonerating from all impropriety of conduct the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, against whom certain charges had been preferred.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Hun ter addressed the Senate in its support, and was followed by Mr. Butler, who had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, made a unanimous report from the Committee of Elections, in favor of Don Jose Manuel Gallegos, as the delegate from New Mexico; the right of his seat having been contested by Mr. William Carr Lane. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

A debate took place on a bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, confirmatory of certain school selections. The Committee on Public Lands proposed to put it on its passage. This was resisted, and finally, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Fourteen private bills were passed

Mr. Churchwell announced the death of General Robert Armstrong, an officer of the House He was followed by Messrs. Ewing and McMullen, in brief eulogies on the character of the deceased; and, in order to afford an opportunity to attend his funeral, the House adjourned till

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.
We publish to day the clear, powerful, and elaborate speech of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Nebraska bill. He brushes away the difficulties connected with the subject of the Missouri compromise as if they were mere cobwebs. He exposes the fallacies and sophistries and complete history of it from its inception to its completion. He places Mr. Clay's agency in the matter, which has been much misappre hended by some and misrepresented by others in the true light, and completely vindicates th truth of history in regard to the whole subject. He undertakes, and most successfully, first, to prove that the Missouri restriction was no com pact or contract; and, secondly, that, if it was, it was violated by that section which forced it

on the south, in several aggravated instances It is needless for us to undertake to state his points, positions, and arguments, inasmuch as the speech is published in full in our columns. Mr. Stephens deserves the thanks of the Con stitution-loving men of all sections for his able and patriotic speech. When whigs come so gallantly to our aid, who shall say that virtue and fervid patriotism are confined to any one party?

MR. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA.

It will be seen, from our report of the proceed ings in the Senate, yesterday, that Hon. R. M. T. Hunter delivered a powerful speech in favor of the Nebraska bill. In a few days we will lay before our readers the speech itself, when Missouri came forward to demand admis- the will be enabled to appreciate fully its emminent merits.

SENATOR BRIGHT.

We are much gratified to be able to say that Senator Bright, of Indiana, who has been detained for some days from his seat in the Senate by severe indisposition, is now rapidly im proving; and we indulge the hope that he will be well enough to resume his labors in a few

VARIETE-MISS DAVENPORT'S

Miss Davenport takes her benefit to-night We have already expressed our opinion of her talents. She offers an unusually attractive bill, in which the best talent of the company will be done. Then it was, and not till then, that be put in requisition. Miss Davenport will appear in both a tragedy and a comedy. The Mr. Clay came forward with his Missouri com-promise, which was finally adopted; and under promise, which was finally adopted; and under capital comedy entitled "Masks and Faces, or Both Sides of the Curtain." She will no donht receive the compliment of a crowded house.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE. Mr. Forrest, who has been performing for was functus officio the very day that Missouri at the National theatre, takes his benefit tobecame a member of the confederacy; and night. The play is "Brutus, or the fall of TarMISREPRESENTATION.

We do not remember ever to have seen a greater amount of misrepresentation compressed into a small compass than is exhibited in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and En-

"The agitation on the Nebraska bill is higher than ever. The opposition is fiercest among the democrats. The southern whigs do not all concur in Mr. Badger's assertion that they are for the bill. The hards and soft-shells seem prepared to coalesce against the administration on the question. The advocates of the scheme are very despondent."

Such statements, or rather such gross m statements, are designed to bolster up a bad cause, and to encourage those embarked in it. They are part and parcel of a systematic effort to quicken agitation among the opponents of the Nebraska bill. We only notice them to deny them, and to assure our readers that the prospects of that bill were never brighter, and that its friends were never in finer spirits, than

## Matest Intelligence.

From the Baltimore Patriot of vesterday. Arrival of the Northern Light .- New York Feb. 23.—The steamship Northern Light.—New 10sts, feb. 23.—The steamship Northern Light arrived at half past 5 o'clock, this afternoon, having left San Juan on the 15th inst, and bringing dates from San Francisco to the evening of the 31st ult, making the time through in 21 days and 19 hours,

making the time through in 21 days and 19 hours, the quickest trip on record.

The Northern Light connected with the steamer Cortez, which reports passing the Brother Jonathan going into San Francisco on the evening of the 1st inst., and the steamer Sierra Nevada on the 7th, off Cape St. Lucas, bound up.

The mail-steamer Columbia left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st inst.

The Northern Light brings 400 passengers and \$506,000 in gold, on freight. The principal consignees are Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$300,000; American Exchange Bank, \$120,000; Adams & Co., \$147,000; Drexel & Co., \$75,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$55,000.

Co., \$147,000; Drexel & Co., \$75,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$55,000.

Amon the passengers are Hon. Winslow Pierce, Colonel Neely Johnson and family, Judge Lacy, and Lieut. Maynard. U. S. army.

This morning the Northern Light fell in with the schooner Teren from Cape May, Captain Homer, of Philadelphia, with coal for New York, in a sinking condition, and took off all hands. Captain Homer states that one of the Paker Vein propellers refused to render him assistance. ropellers refused to render him assistance.

The steamer Golden Gate was stranded at the entrance of the harbor of San Diego, on the morning of the 18th. She had previously broken her shaft, when ten days out from Panama. The passengers and mails were all staved. Four hundred of them took previous hards. of them took passage on board the Southerne and Goliah, the latter arriving on the 22d ultimo The steamer Columbia was at San Diego, and it is thought would get the Golden Gate off.

Advices had been received at San Francisco from the Walker expedition, to the effect that the barque Caroline was captured in the Gult by the

barque Caroline was captured in the Gulf by the Mexican cutter Guereros.

SECOND DESPATOR.—The Golden Gate got off on the morning of the 25th, less injured than was expected. She was lying at San Dicgo awaiting the arrival of the steamships. The remainder of her passenges had proceeded to San Francisco.

The winter was unusually severe in California.

In Grass valley and other places the snow w two feet deep.

In the mountains, near Stockton, the rains had been violent. The gulches were filled and th

been violent. The gulches were filled and the miners were busy.

Later intelligence from Captain Walker's expedition states that matters were apparently going on prosperously. President Walker had issued a decree dividing the republic into two States named respectively the State of Lower California and the State of Sonora. Another decree changes the name of the republic from Lower California to that of Sonora. that of Sonora.

The rain storm in Grass valley and El Dorado had done considerable damage.

The sloop of war Portsmouth and the govern

ment mail steamer were to sail from San Franciscs for Lower California, to look after Captain Walker and his party.

It was falsely reported at San Francisco that
Messrs. Adams & Co. had failed. They paid out
to depositors nearly a half million of dollars on the
22d ultimo, and satisfied every demand.

The breach of promise case of Gates vs. ingham, has been decided; damages \$1,000.

The Shasta Indians had commenced hostilities in Klamath, and had attacked a party of whites and defeated them. The whites had four killed and a number wounded.

Mining had been suspended in Coloma and the Placers, on account of the weather.

Dates from Honolulu to the 7th of January

The clipper ship George E. Webster, arrived at San Francisco in 45 days from Hongkong, bringing dates to the 13th of December; nothing of spe ial importance.

The steamer Helen Hensly exploded one of her

boilers while lying at the wharf at San Francisco killing Thomas Norris, the third engineer, and Hugh Fitzsimmons, and badly scalding severa Markets.—San Francisco. Jan. 31.—The may kets during the past fortnight had been stagmant, and prices lower than for months previously, while the number of arrivals had materially in-

reased the stock. Flour.—Haxall was selling at \$12 per barrel outside brands, \$9, with more animation in the market at the close. Sales of the latter during the fortnight, 3,000 barrels, ranging from \$5 to \$9.

Clear pork, \$17 per barrel; choice hams, 11½; choice butter, 23½; coffee is depressed; small lots 13 @ 15. Spirits of tripentine, \$1 40 @ \$1 45. Liquor was in moderate request. Whiskey lowr. Tobacco—every description lower Coal was firm. Cargoes of Lackawana, \$35 @

Shipping Intelligence .- Arrived at San Fran cisco, January 26, ship Rover's Bride, Phillips from Baltimore; 29th, ship Thomas Watson, Phil

Election in Maine.-PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22 An election took place to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the election of Mr. Fessenden as U. S. Schator. C. 3. Carne, whig, was chosen, he having about 50

Large Fire .- CINCINNATI. Feb. 23 .- Keyser's extensive furniture warehouse, and a number of other stores contiguous, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 partly insured.

Ohio River. WHEELING, Feb. 24 .- There are 15 feet water in PITTSBURG. Feb. 24.—The river is rising, with

Rallroad Accident. NEW YORK, Feb. 24 .- An accident is reported to have taken place on the Hudson River railroad to-day, by which the fireman was killed, the engineer very seriously injured, and several others badly hurt.

Martha Washington Conspirators .quisition was received from the governor of kansas on the 23d, and Kissane, Cummings, ( d the Chapin's were immediately arrested ed and taken away

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, February 24, 1854. B. C. Fair, esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 80. Jane M. Carroll, plaintiff in error,
vs. Lessee of George W. Carroll et al. The
argument of this cause was continued by Mr.
Beverdy Johnson, for the defendent in error,
and concluded by Mr. Alexander, for the plain-

Adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

Miss Webster ordered to leave Kentucky.

Miss Webster, the young woman who was some time since pardoned out of the Kentucky penitentiary, where she was confined on the charge of abducting slaves, has received notice from the citizens of Trimble county. Kentucky, that she must leave that State immediately. This is in consequence of the recent disappearance of a number of slaves, and the arrest of the Rev. Norris Day, at Madison. Indiana, on the charge of abducting slaves. Day, it is alleged, is a partner of Miss Webster in the business; and the two, it is said, resided on a farm which they had purchased in Trimble county. They have threatened to tear down her house, and forcibly drive her from the State, if the does not leave voluntarily. her house, and forcibly drive her from the State, i

## Amusements.

RISLEY & GOODALL'S VARIETE. Beneat of MISS DAVENPORT.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25. Will be performed Shiel's celebrated tragedy, entitled
EVADNE OR THE STATUE. Evadne..... Miss Davenpo

To conclude with the new and brilliant succes

MASKS AND FACES. Peg Woffington......Miss Davenp

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra seats 75 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; gentleman and two ladies, (not reserved) \$1:rotunds seats, 25 cents.

Ushers will be in attendance to conduct ladies and genlemen to their seats.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Benefit and positively last appearance of MR. FORREST.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, Will be presented the celebrated tragedy, entitled BRUTUS.

Brutus......Mr. Forrest To conclude with the farce, entitled

Or the Fall of Tarquin.

THE BUZZARDS. The management having great pleasure in an-nouncing an engagement, for a limited period, with the favorite actress,

MRS. FARREN. Who will make her first appearance on Monday evening in two of her celebrated characters.

Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette 50 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cent family circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery 25 cents; private boxes, \$5.

A BUMPER AT PARTING

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. AT ODD-FELLOWS HALL.

Fifty articles of Jewelry and Music, with a splendid lithograph likene S. S. SANFORD,

Will be presented to the audience as TOKENS OF REMEMBRANCE. D For particulars see bills of the day. Doors

pen at 6} o'clock, performance commences at 7½ clock. Admittance 25 cents. Feb 24 THE WASHINGTON ASSEMBLIES.

THE FOURTH and last Assembly Ball will be held at Jackson Hall on Tuesday evening, ebruary 28th.

Tickets of admission can be obtained by sub-ribers at Stevens's store, Brown's Hotel. Persons not subscribers can procure tickets by applying to one of the executive managers, at Jackson Hall, on the day of the Ball.

By E. S. WRIGHT, Auct., Georgetown. TEW ORLEANS SUGAR & MOLASSES at Auction.—On Wednesday next, the 22d ustant, at 12 o'clock, on F. & A. H. Dodge's wharf, the cargo of the barque Susan, consisting of— 390 hhds. prime Sugar, part clarified 210 bbls. choice Molasses. EDW'D S. WRIGHT, Auctioneer,

Feb 18-dif Owing to the inclemency of the weather e above sale is postponed till Monday next. the

CALE OF PATENT-RIGHTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENT-RIGHTS FOR THE use of Seely's Patent Lime and Cement kida.—The practicability and utility of the above invention, for the speedy and economical manufacture of the best and purest lime and cement, having been fully demonstrated by the working of the kiln, erected by the undersigned, upon his putent, in the city of Washington, he now offers to the public generally an opportunity to purchase the patent-rights for the several States of the Union. Rights for counties will be sold separately if desired. The kiln is capable of burning more lime than any three kilns in the country combined. lime than any three kilns in the country combined. The average product of the one built in Washington is one hundred and ninety barrels of lime per dây, with a consumption of only five cords of wood as fuel. A Cement kiln, built upon this principle, will burn between two hundred and fifty and two hundred and ninety barrels of cement per day. For the manufacture of lime it is capable of calcining either of the various kinds of limestone or ovester shells.

oyster shells.

Persons desiring to purchese rights may confer with Mr. Samuel L. Harris, Washington, D. C., or address him to box \$50 of the post office in said city, be being fully authorized; by me, to act as my agent in said matter. SAMUEL J. SEELY. gent in said matter. SAMUEL J. S. Washington, D. C., February 22, 1854.

FOR BANK OFFICERS, BANK DIREC-

TORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC. Statistical Register, contains: I. Revenue, Expenditures and Debts in detail of the several States. II. Debts of Cities. III. Late and Important Decisions upon Banks, Banking. Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Usury. 1V. Decisions (Syaopses) of the Supreme Court and Court of Errors of New York, upon Banks, Banking Bills, Notes, &c. V. Statistical Returns of Gold, Silver, Coins, Coinage, Bullion, &c. VI. Fluctutuations in Railroad, City, State, and County Bonds for each month. VII. Progress of Banking in the several States. VIII. Banking Statistics of every State in the Union. IX. Finances of European States.

Dean States.
THE BANKERS MAGAZINE for 1850-2-3. contains entire: I. Gilbart's Treatise on Banking. II. Lawson's History of Banking. III. Manual of Gold and Silver Coins, by Eckfeldt and Du Bois, of United States Mint. IV. McCulloch's Essays on Money, Coins, Exchauge. V. A Man-ual for the use of Notaries Public and Bank Officers, comprising: 1. Origin and Functions of No-taries Public. 2. Foreign Law. 3. American Law of Bills and Notes. 4. Sight Bills. 5. Prac-tical Forms. (This last Work published separately,

SI, mailed to order.)

The March number will contain: 1. Charter and By-laws of the Sixpenny Savings Bank. 2. Financial and Commercial Retrospect of Europe for 1853; with copious Financial, Stock, and other Tables of Europe. Monthly, Five Dollars per annum. All subscriptions and orders to be sent, per mail, to

J. SMITH HOMANS,
Feb 24—eod1w 70 Wall street, New York.

C EORGE P. FOX ARRIVED AT WIL-TLARD'S HOTEL January 26, 1854. en route from Baltimore, and respectfully announces to the world, (Washington, D. C., London and Par-is, in particular,) the intended removal, on or be-fore the 1st day of May next, of George P. Fox & Sons' Metropolitan Tailoring Department. The business will be transferred from the northeast to the southwest corners of the same block of buildthe southwest corner of the some block of buildings, viz: to the store, 25 feet front 103 feet deep, No. 321 Broadway, New York city, next door to the City Hospital gates, formerly occupied by Messrs. Scaman & Muir, and lately by Tiffany &

J. P. DICKINSON,

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Late Examiner of Claims in the Pension Office.)
Will attend to any business entrusted to his eare particularly to Claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Land Patents, Scrip, Back Pay, &c. REFERENCES: Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Sen-REFERENCES: Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jno. W. Maury, Mayor of Washington;
Hon. Jas. E. Heath, late Commissioner of Pensions; Hon. Jno. Wilson, Commissioner of General Land Office.

I have duplicate pay rol s of the army from 1790
to 1810, the original of which were burnt in 1814.

J. P. D.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE SUS-

J. drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on Wednesday, February 22, 1854:
34 66 31 16 25 1 65 17 67 72 73 15. Feb 24 R. FRANCE & CO., Managers

CHELLBARKS AND NEW CROP English Walnuts, and fresh supply Pecan Auts. Filberts, Prince's or Paper-shell Bordeaux and Marseilles Almonda. Just received by SHEKELL & BAILEY, No 5, opposite Centre Market